



Oxfordshire working age adults needs assessment

July 2019 v2



This pack provides an overview of health and wellbeing data of relevance to working age adults (aged 18-64) with:

- Physical disability
- Learning difficulties
- Mental health problems

- *NOTE that this Working Age Adults Needs Assessment is a supplementary report to Oxfordshire's main [2019 JSNA](#) (March 2019) which includes further information on topics such as housing & homelessness, deprivation, health conditions and accessing health services*
- *More detail on Mental Health is available in the [Mental Health Needs Assessment for Oxfordshire \(Feb 2018\)](#)*

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Summary - headline findings

- 417,300 people aged 18-64 in Oxfordshire (ONS 2018)
- Forecast to increase to 495,700 by 2027 (includes expected housing growth)
- Healthy life expectancy above average in Oxfordshire overall. National data shows people with learning disabilities have a lower-than-average life expectancy
- 3,200 working age people supported with social care services, about a quarter living in rural areas
- An increasing number of working age people are claiming disability-related benefits in Oxfordshire (to 24,000 as of Nov18)
- Two thirds of working age people with disabilities were in employment in Oxfordshire => above the national average
- Less than 1 in 10 of learning disabled adults in paid employment in Oxfordshire, (above national average)
- Significant increase in working age adults referred to Oxford Health mental health services
- Loneliness and isolation an important health risk. Learning disabled adults with support more likely than other groups to report “I have as much social contact as I want with people I like”
- 4,200 people in Oxfordshire combining full time work with 20 hours a week or more of unpaid care
- Around a third of carers survey respondents have had to see their own GP in the past 12 months because of their caring role
- 5,400 care home beds in Oxfordshire with 2,200 for people with physical disabilities. Oxfordshire has a below-average proportion of care beds available for mental health service users

Oxfordshire working age adults, health and wellbeing facts and figures 2019

WORKING AGE ADULTS

417,300 Oxfordshire residents aged 18-64

Expected to increase to **495,700** by 2027

Male healthy life expectancy at birth



68.6

70.0



Female healthy life expectancy at birth



38,300

with activities limited by health



24,000

claimants of disability related benefits



600

registered blind/partially sighted



3,200

supported with social care



2,800

GP registered patients with learning disabilities



6,300

GP registered patients with severe mental health conditions



5,900

referred to Oxford Health for mental health services



9%

% learning disabled adults in paid employment



66%

% working age disabled adults in paid employment



360,300 (81.3%)

In employment



4,200

Unpaid carers in full time work



34%

Carers had to see own GP as a result of caring role



5,400

Care beds



2,173

Care beds for people with physical disabilities



990

Care beds for mental health service users

Population growth and life expectancy

Including housing growth increases the forecast working age population

- 📌 417,300 people aged 18-64 were living in Oxfordshire in mid-2018 (ONS)
- 📌 There are two estimates of future population. Between 2017 and 2027...
 - OCC's housing led forecasts predict a growth of **74,900** residents aged 18-64
 - ONS trend based projections predict a decline in the 18-64 population of **-4,500** residents

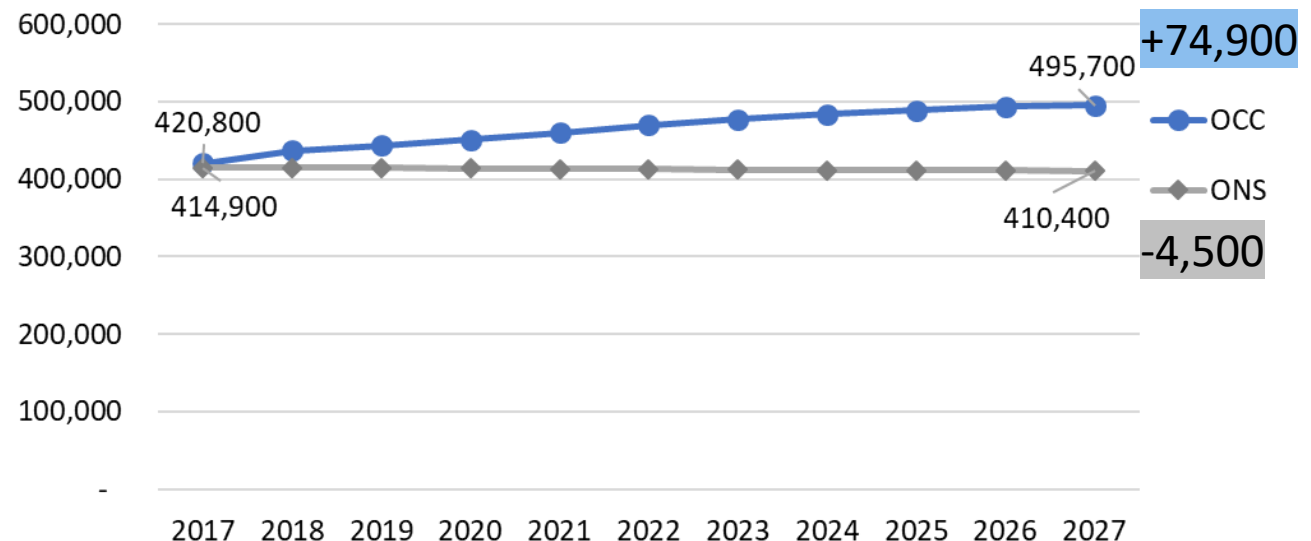
OCC = Oxfordshire County Council housing-led forecasts (incorporating planned housing growth)

ONS = trend based projections

Sources: Oxfordshire County Council 2017-based population forecasts (Jul19) and [ONS 2016-based subnational population projections](#)

Oxfordshire residents aged 18 to 64

Oxfordshire County Council forecasts vs ONS population projections



Healthy life expectancy in Oxfordshire is significantly higher than national and regional averages for both males and females

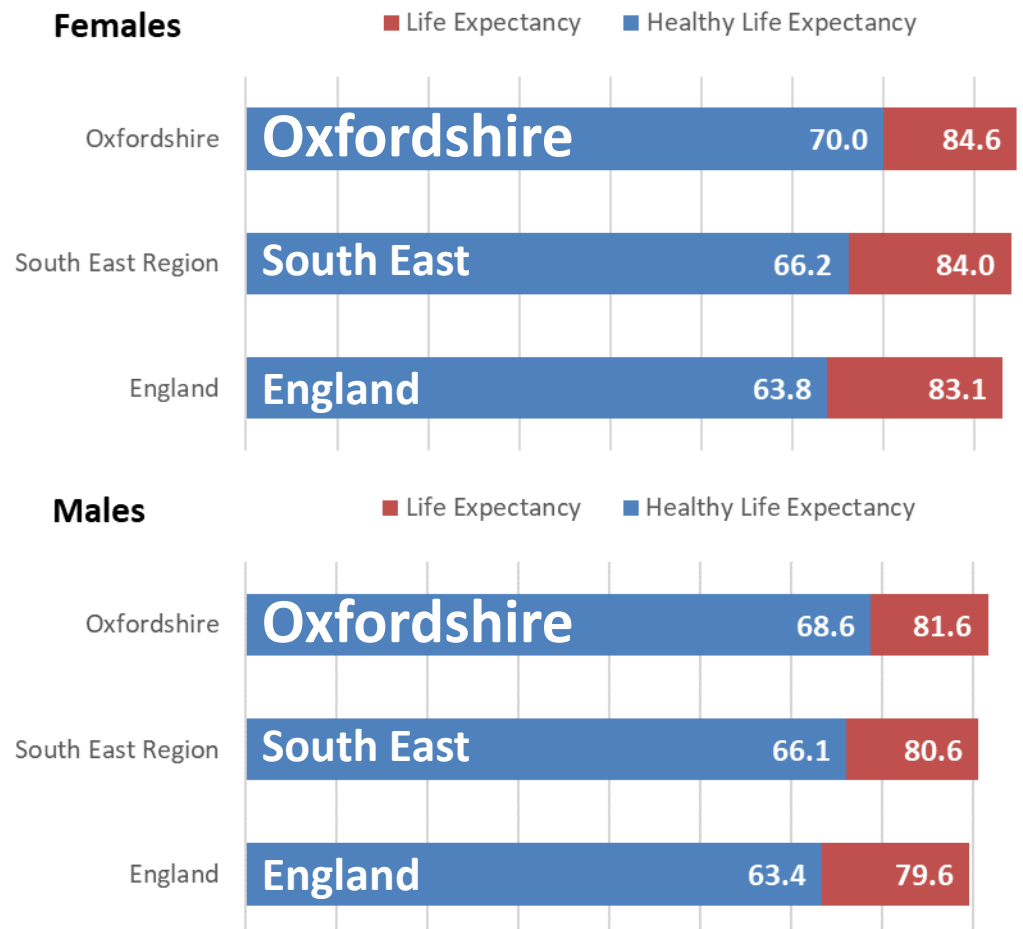
Females

- Oxfordshire LE 85 (England 83)
- Years in poor health = 14.6

Males

- Oxfordshire LE 82 (England 80)
- Years in poor health = 13

Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy at birth: males and females, 2015-17



People with learning disabilities have a lower than average life expectancy (national data)

Females



- Life expectancy **83**
- Females with Learning Disabilities **65**
- **Difference = 18 years**

Males

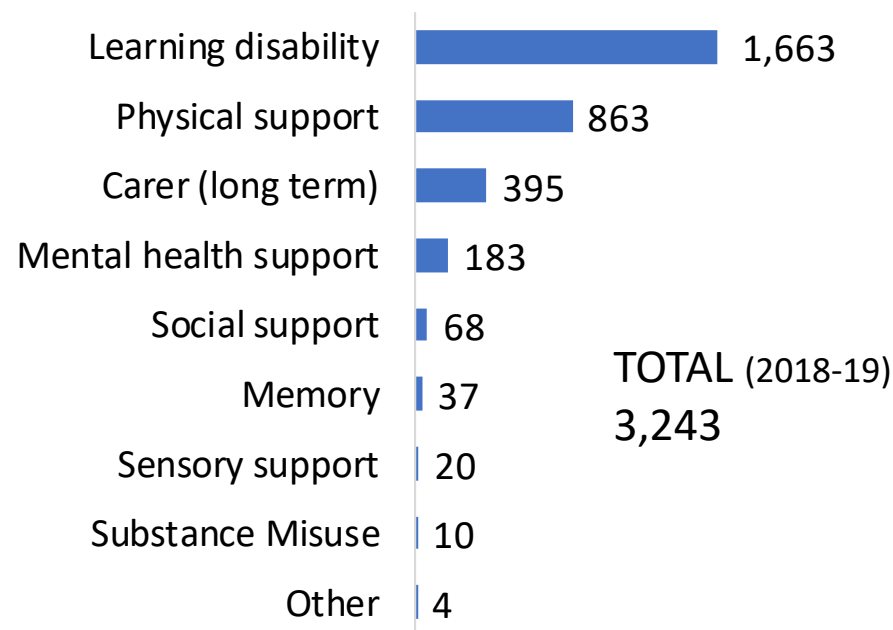
- Life expectancy **80**
- Males with Learning Disabilities **66**
- **Difference = 14 years**

People supported by social care services

Around 3,200 working age people supported with social care services

-  Around half of working age adults supported with social care services in Oxfordshire in 2018-19 were people with learning disabilities
-  The highest number and proportion of adults supported were living in Cherwell

People supported with social care services aged 18-64 (2018-19)



Source: Oxfordshire County Council
 *rate is per 1,000 population excluding students, from ONS 2017 mid year population estimate and student count from Higher Education Statistics Authority
 "not mapped" includes people supported in accommodation outside Oxfordshire

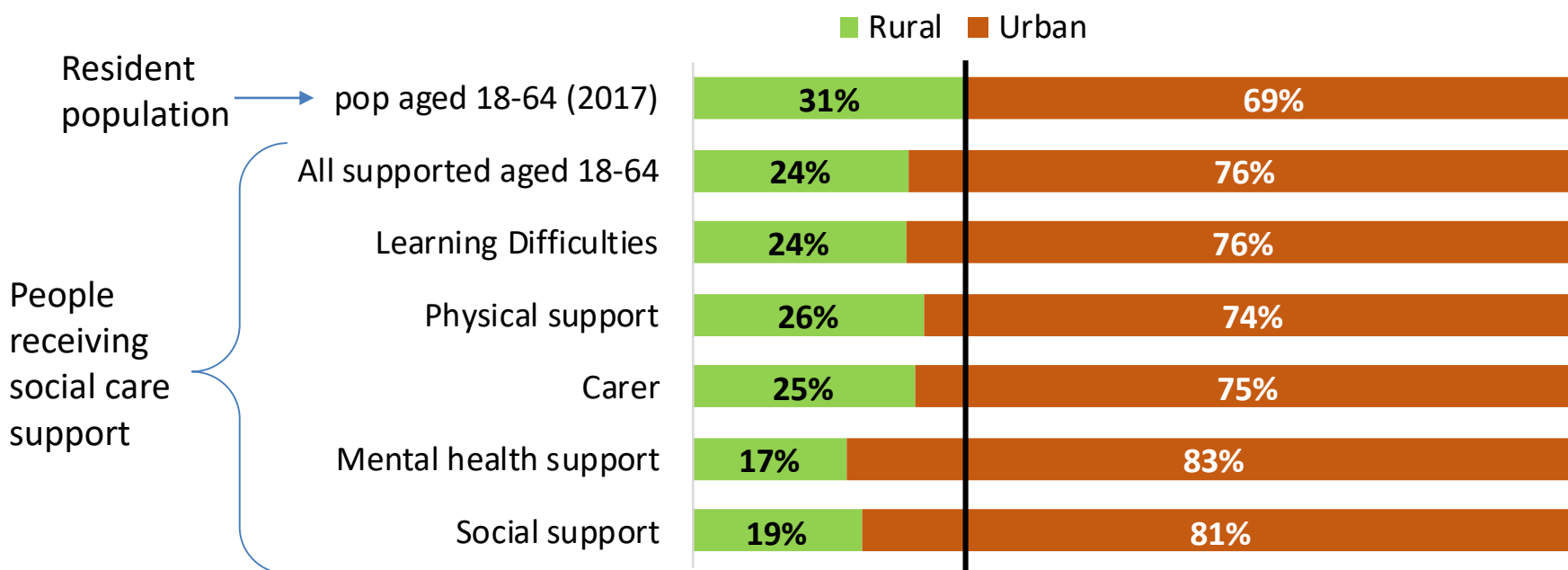
People supported with social care services aged 18-64 (2018-19)

	Cherwell	Oxford	South Oxon	Vale of WH	West Oxon (mapped)	Oxon	not mapped	TOTAL Oxon
Learning disability	341	267	326	271	239	1,444	219	1,663
Physical support	237	188	136	128	127	816	47	863
Carer	79	95	74	88	55	391	4	395
Mental health support	28	81	19	24	14	166	17	183
Social support	22	19	9	5	8	63	5	68
Other	14	16	12	13	8	63	8	71
TOTAL	721	666	576	529	451	2,943	300	3,243
Rate per population*	8.2	7.9	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.5		8.3

Around a quarter of people provided with social care support in Oxfordshire are living in rural areas

- In 2018-19, 24% of people provided with social care support were in rural areas compared with 31% of Oxfordshire residents aged 18-64
- A slightly higher proportion of people with physical support needs were in rural areas (26%)

Proportion of people provided with social care support by primary need in rural and urban areas of Oxfordshire (2018-19)




Source: ONS mid 2017 population estimate by LSOA; Oxfordshire County Council; ONS rural urban classification by LSOA; Note: people in supported living or care homes are mapped to their current residence

Physical and sensory disabilities

In 2011 Oxfordshire had a lower than average rate of working age people with disabilities

 **38,300** people aged 16-64 in Oxfordshire had activities limited “a little” or “a lot” by health or disability at the time of the Census 2011 survey

 This was 9% of the total working age population in Oxfordshire, below the South East (11%) and England (13%)

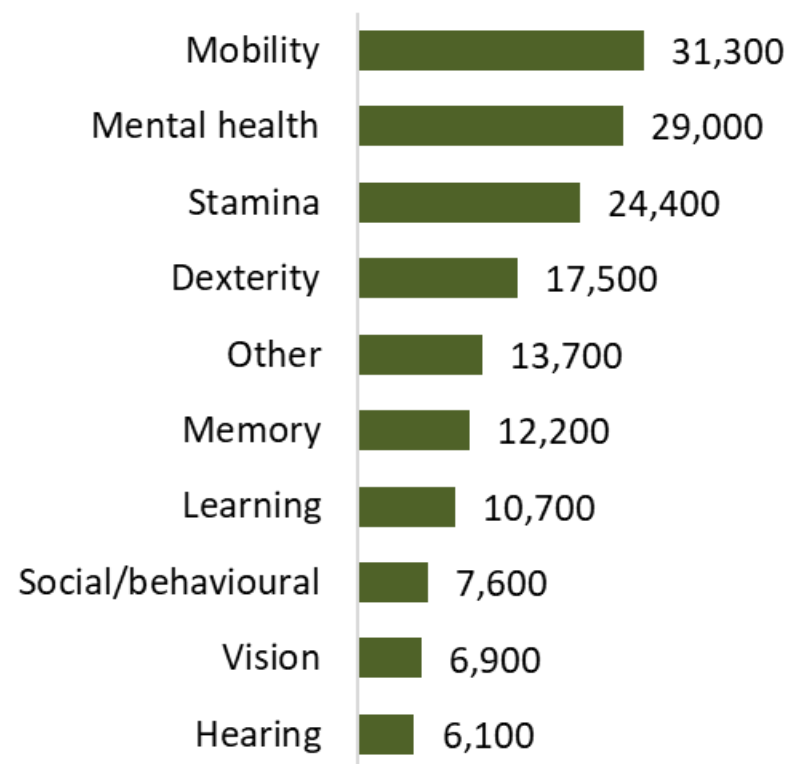
- The proportion was slightly higher in Cherwell (10%) and Oxford (10%) than in South Oxfordshire (8%), Vale of White Horse (9%) and West Oxfordshire (9%)

 Of these..

- 18,000 were male and 20,200 were female
- 2,900 were from ethnic minority groups

National data shows the top impairment types for working age adults were mobility and mental health

Estimate of disability impairment type in Oxfordshire Working Age Adults (using UK percentage 2017-18 and ONS 2017 population estimate for Oxfordshire)



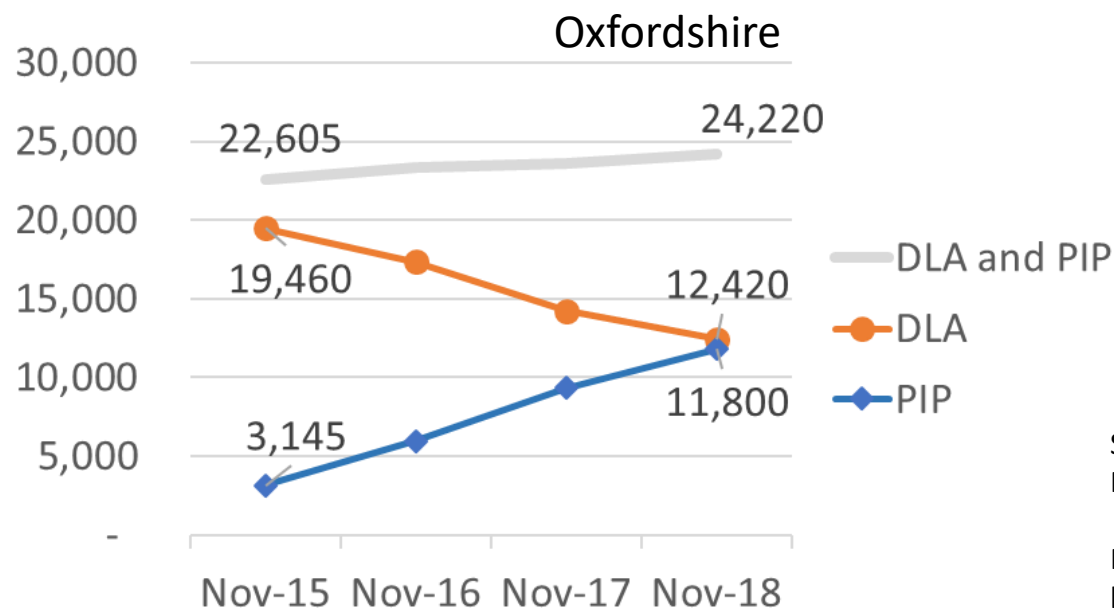
Source: Department for Work and Pensions, [Family Resources Survey](#) 2017-18 (released 28 March 2019) and ONS mid-2017 population estimates

The Family Resources Survey collects information on disability in the UK. The definition of disability is consistent with the core definition of disability under the Equality Act 2010. A person is considered to have a disability if they have a long-standing illness, disability or impairment which causes substantial difficulty with day-to-day activities. From 6 April 2010, the State Pension age for women has been gradually increasing. FRS data were collected throughout the financial year 2017/18, during which the State Pension age for women increased from 63 years and 9 months to 64 years 6 months. The changes do not affect the State Pension age for men, currently 65 years. Children are aged 16 or under, or 16 to 19 years old, unmarried and in full-time non-advanced education

Increasing number of working age claimants of disability related benefits in Oxfordshire

- As of November 2018, 24,220 people in Oxfordshire of working age were claiming Disability Living Allowance or Personal Independence Payments, up from 22,605 in November 2015 (+7%)
- Cherwell had the highest number of claimants of districts in Oxfordshire (6,015)

Oxfordshire working age claimants of Disability Living Allowance (DLA) and Personal Independence Payments (PIP)



	DLA	PIP	DLA and PIP
Cherwell	2,860	3,159	6,019
Oxford	2,930	2,924	5,854
South Oxfordshire	2,280	1,893	4,173
Vale of White Horse	2,350	2,042	4,392
West Oxfordshire	2,000	1,788	3,788
Oxfordshire	12,420	11,800	24,220


Source: DLA from DWP www.nomisweb.co.uk,
PIP from stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk

Personal Independence Payment (PIP) is money for people who have extra care needs or mobility needs as a result of a disability. PIP is replacing Disability Living Allowance for people aged 16-64.

Sight loss

For 2016/17 in Oxfordshire:

 2,360 people were registered blind or partially sighted

 Of these, 600 were aged 18-64

Numbers of registered blind and partially sighted in Oxfordshire by age, 2016/17

Age band	Registered blind	Registered partially sighted	Total
0-17	10	30	40
18-49	180	140	320
50-64	165	115	280
65-74	125	100	225
75+	815	675	1,490
Total	1,300	1,060	2,360

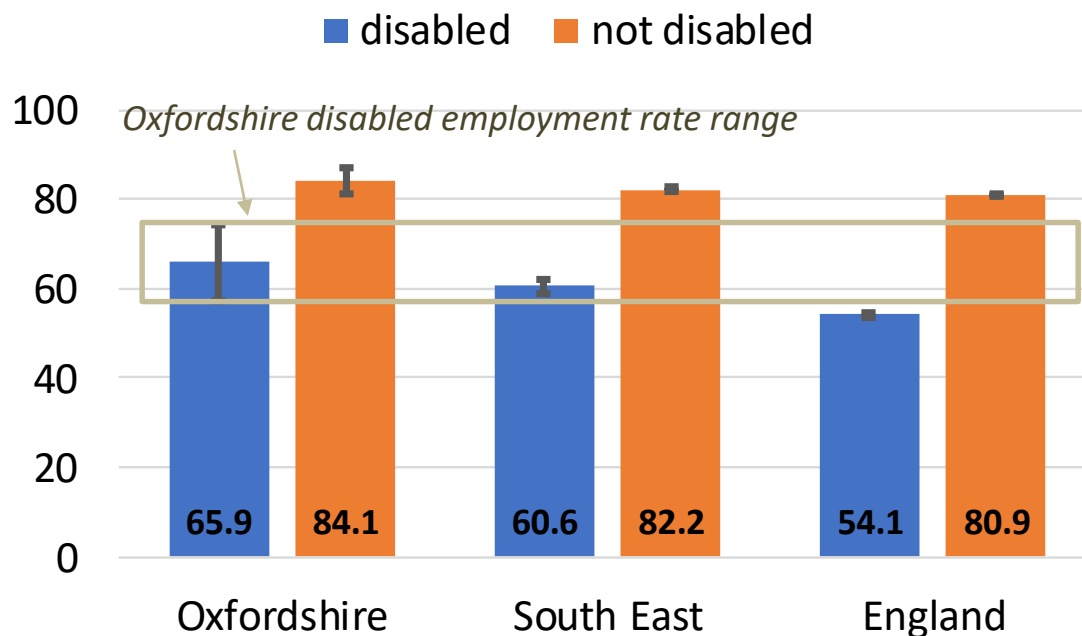
*A Certification of Vision Impairment (CVI) certifies a person as either sight impaired (partially sighted) or severely sight impaired (blind). The CVI enables local government to then offer registration as blind or partially sighted and other relevant advice and support. Registers are maintained by local authorities.

People with disabilities in employment

66% working age people with disabilities were in employment in Oxfordshire => above the national average

- In 2018, the ONS annual population survey shows that 66% of disabled people in Oxfordshire were in employment compared with 84% not disabled, a gap of 18 percentage points.
- The proportion of people with disabilities in employment in Oxfordshire was (statistically) similar to the South East region and above the national rate

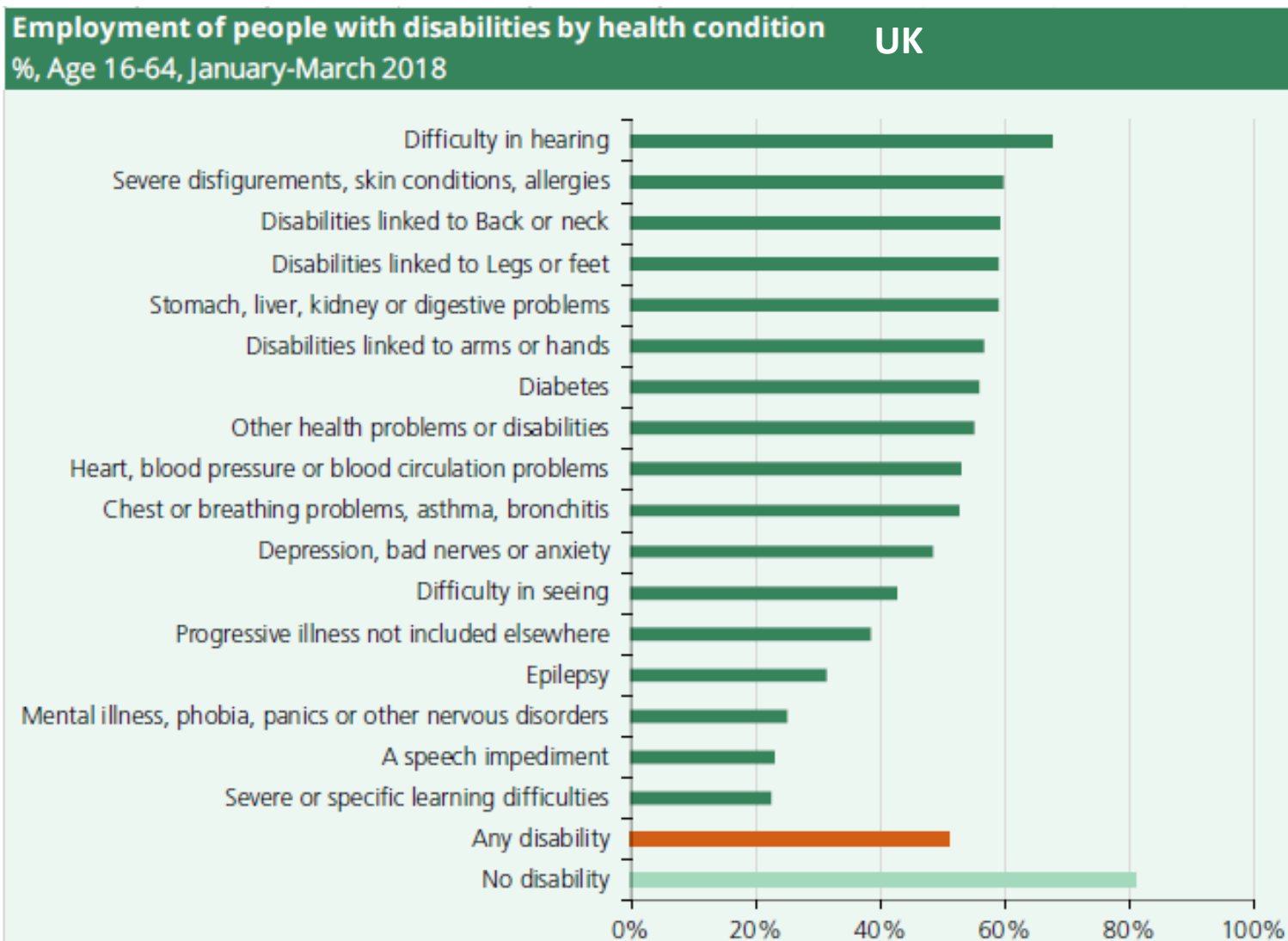
Employment rate aged 16-64
***disabled vs not disabled**
Jan18 to Dec18



*Equality Act core or work-limiting

Source: Annual population survey ONS from nomis


National data shows the rate of employment is lowest for people with severe or specific learning difficulties




Source: [House of Commons briefing paper: People with disabilities in employment May 2019](#)

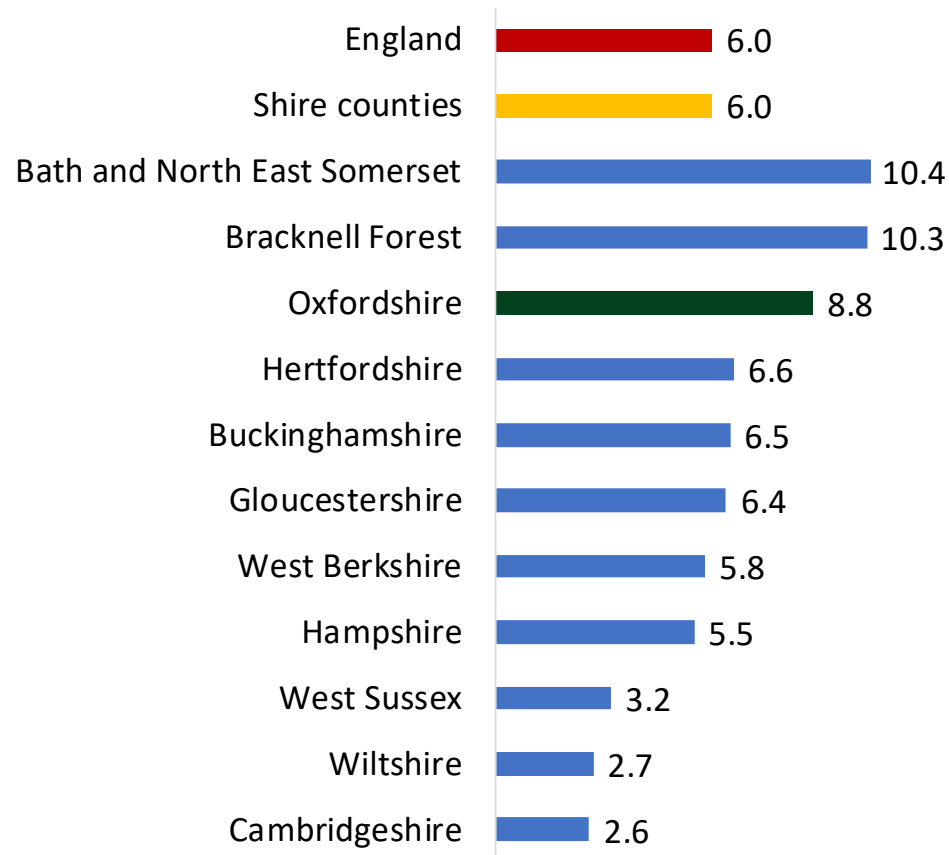
Source: ONS Labour Force Survey Q1 2018 microdata

9% of learning disabled adults in paid employment in Oxfordshire, above national average

 Less than 10% of working age service users with learning disabilities were in employment in Oxfordshire in 2017-18

 This was above the national average, the average for Shire counties and above most of Oxfordshire's statistical neighbours

Proportion of working age (18-64) service users who received long-term support during the year with a primary support reason of learning disability support, who are in paid employment (%), 2017-18



Source: Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF), England 2017-18, published October 2018

Learning difficulties

Around 2,800 GP registered patients with learning difficulties

- GP practices in Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group recorded almost 2,800 people aged 14+ with learning difficulties, 0.37% of patients
- The district with the greatest number of patients with learning difficulties was Cherwell (662)

GP registered patients with learning difficulties aged 14+

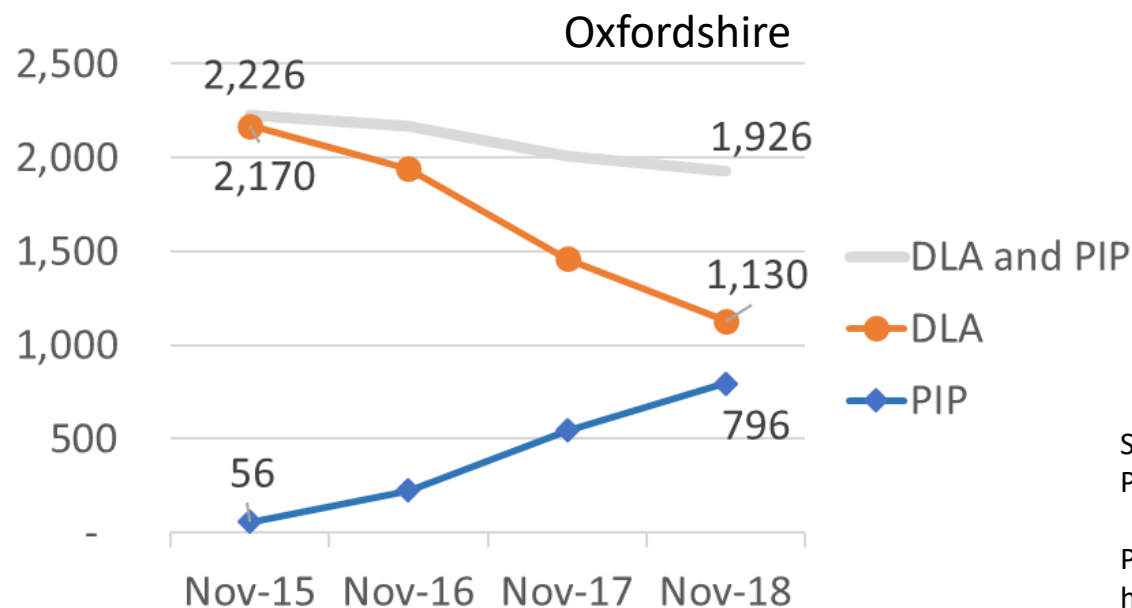
	Register 2016-17	Prevalence 2016-17	Register 2017-18	Prevalence 2017-18	pp change
Cherwell	655	0.40%	662	0.40%	0.00
Oxford	639	0.32%	650	0.31%	-0.01
South Oxfordshire	559	0.40%	568	0.40%	0.00
Vale of White Horse	410	0.38%	441	0.38%	0.00
West Oxfordshire	430	0.39%	444	0.39%	0.01
Oxfordshire	2,693	0.37%	2,765	0.37%	0.00

Source: [GP Quality and Outcomes framework data 2017-18](#) by GP practice. Data for districts is from the sum of practices located within each district (not patient home address)

Around 2,000 learning disabled claimants of disability related benefits

- As of November 2018, 1,926 people in Oxfordshire of working age were claiming Disability Living Allowance or Personal Independence Payments related to learning difficulties
- Cherwell had the highest number of claimants of districts in Oxfordshire (445)

Learning disability/difficulties: Oxfordshire working age claimants of Disability Living Allowance (DLA) and Personal Independence Payments (PIP)



	DLA	PIP	DLA and PIP
Cherwell	240	205	445
Oxford	250	155	405
South Oxfordshire	220	149	369
Vale of White Horse	220	153	373
West Oxfordshire	200	125	325
Oxfordshire	1,130	796	1,926

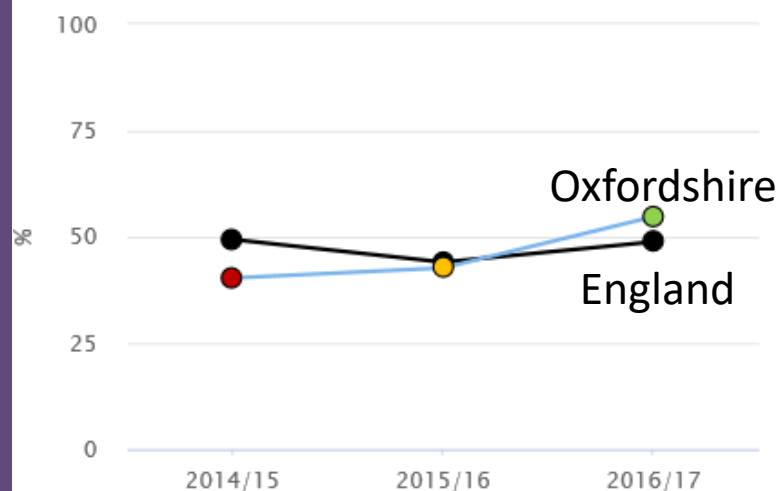
Source: DLA from DWP www.nomisweb.co.uk,
PIP from stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk

Personal Independence Payment (PIP) is money for people who have extra care needs or mobility needs as a result of a disability. PIP is replacing Disability Living Allowance for people aged 16-64.

People with learning difficulties having a GP health check

- Proportion of people with learning difficulties having a GP health check has increased in Oxfordshire

Proportion (%) of eligible adults with a learning disability having a GP health check



Recent trend: -

Period	Oxfordshire				South East region	England
	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		
2014/15	1,053	40.3%	38.0%	42.8%	41.9%	49.4%
2015/16	1,132	42.7%	40.3%	45.2%	39.7%	44.1%
2016/17	1,494	54.8%	52.1%	57.6%	46.0%	48.9%

Source: NHS Digital Learning disabilities health check scheme statistics are at <http://content.digital.nhs.uk/d-health-checks-QOF> data are at <http://content.digital.nhs.uk/qof>

Source: Public Health England, fingertips

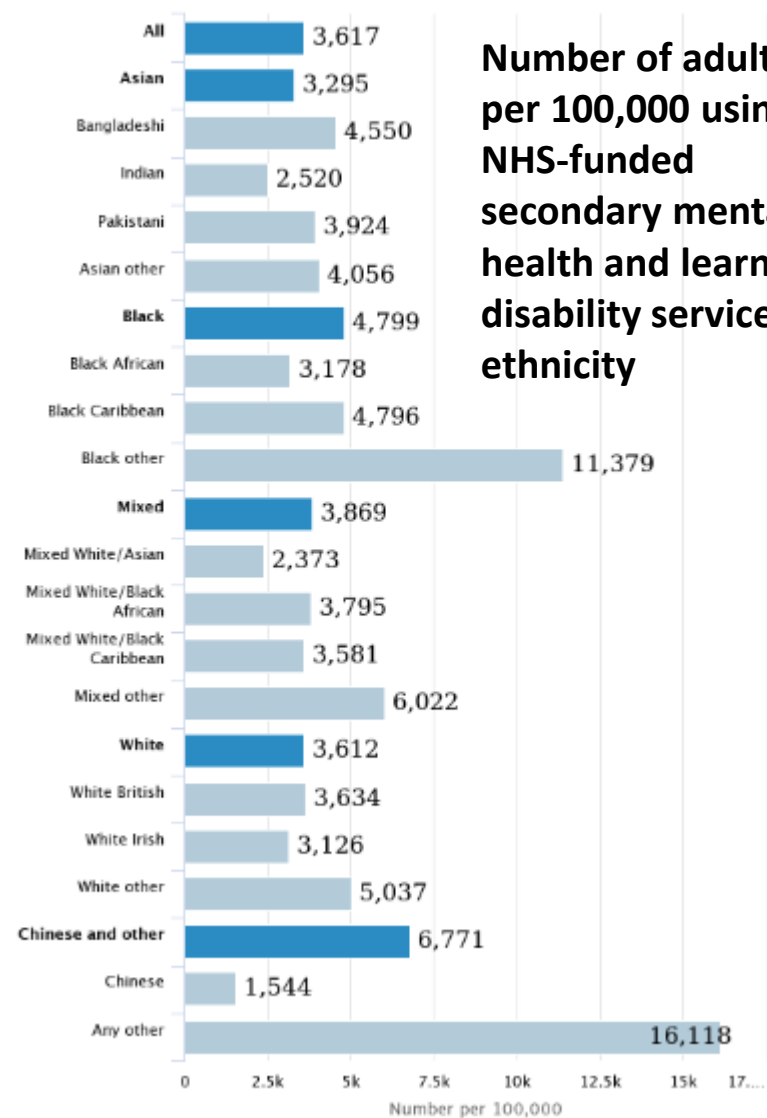
NOTE: Although the age group defined in the data is 'all ages', the numerator covers those aged 14 and over; and the denominator covers all ages.

National data - use of mental health or learning difficulties NHS secondary care by ethnicity

- the specific ethnic groups that were most likely to use mental health or learning disability services were Black Caribbean, Bangladeshi and Pakistani (if the various 'other' ethnic groups aren't counted)

<https://www.ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk/health/acc-to-treatment/adults-using-nhs-funded-mental-health-and-learning-disability-services/latest>






Title: Number of adults per 100,000 using NHS-funded secondary mental health and learning disability services by ethnicity. Location: England. Time period: 2014/15. Source: NHS Digital | Ethnicity Facts and Figures GOV.UK



Mental health

Mental health - Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2014

The 2014 Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing (national survey, published Sept 2016) found that:

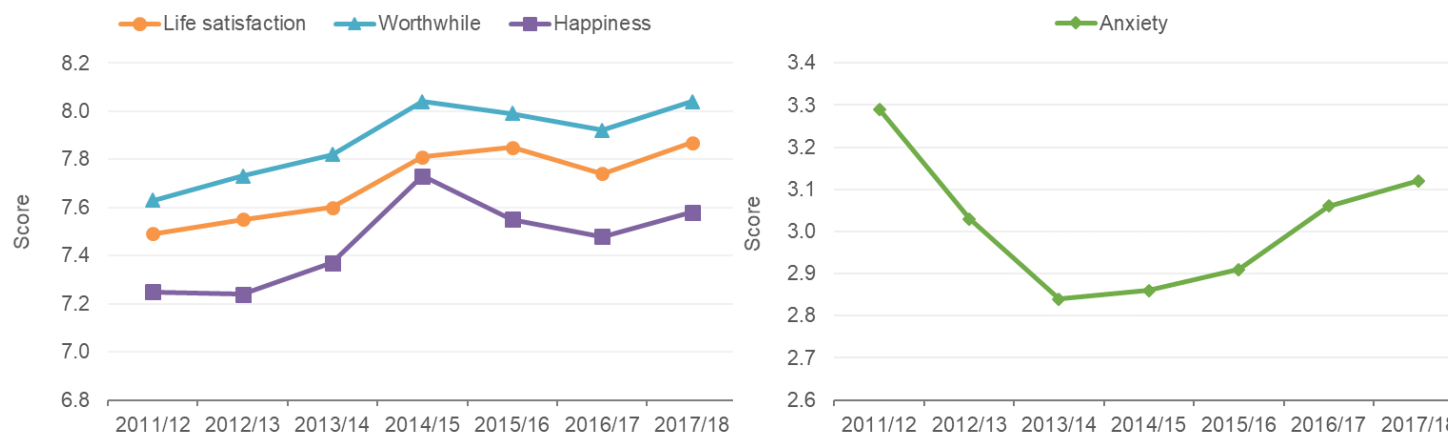
-  One adult in six had a common mental disorder (CMD): about one woman in five and one man in eight. Since 2000, overall rates of CMD in England steadily increased in women and remained largely stable in men.
-  Reported rates of self-harming increased in men and women and across age groups since 2007. However, much of this increase in reporting may have been due to greater awareness about the behaviour.
-  Young women have emerged as a high-risk group, with high rates of CMD, self-harm, and positive screens for posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and bipolar disorder.
-  The gap between young women and young men increased.
 - In 1993, 16 to 24 year old women (19.2%) were twice as likely as 16 to 24 year old men (8.4%) to have symptoms of CMD. In 2014, CMD symptoms were about three times more common in women of that age (26.0%) than men (9.1%).
-  Most mental disorders were more common in people living alone, in poor physical health, and not employed. Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance (ESA), a benefit aimed at those unable to work due to poor health or disability, experienced particularly high rates of all the disorders assessed.

Mental well-being scores

The four personal well-being questions are included as measures for the wider Measuring National Well-being programme. This programme began in November 2010 with the aim of developing and publishing an accepted and trusted set of National Statistics, which help people understand and monitor well-being.

- In Oxfordshire, the average wellbeing scores for life satisfaction, “things you do are worthwhile”, and happiness are slightly higher in 2017/18 compared with 2016/17, and the anxiety mean has increased each year since 2013/14
- Releasing this data at national level together with economic wellbeing data, ONS commented: “Despite high levels of employment, rising incomes and spending across UK households, people are not reporting increases in their well-being. This may be due to worries about rising debt repayments, which could be driving concerns about their future financial situation”

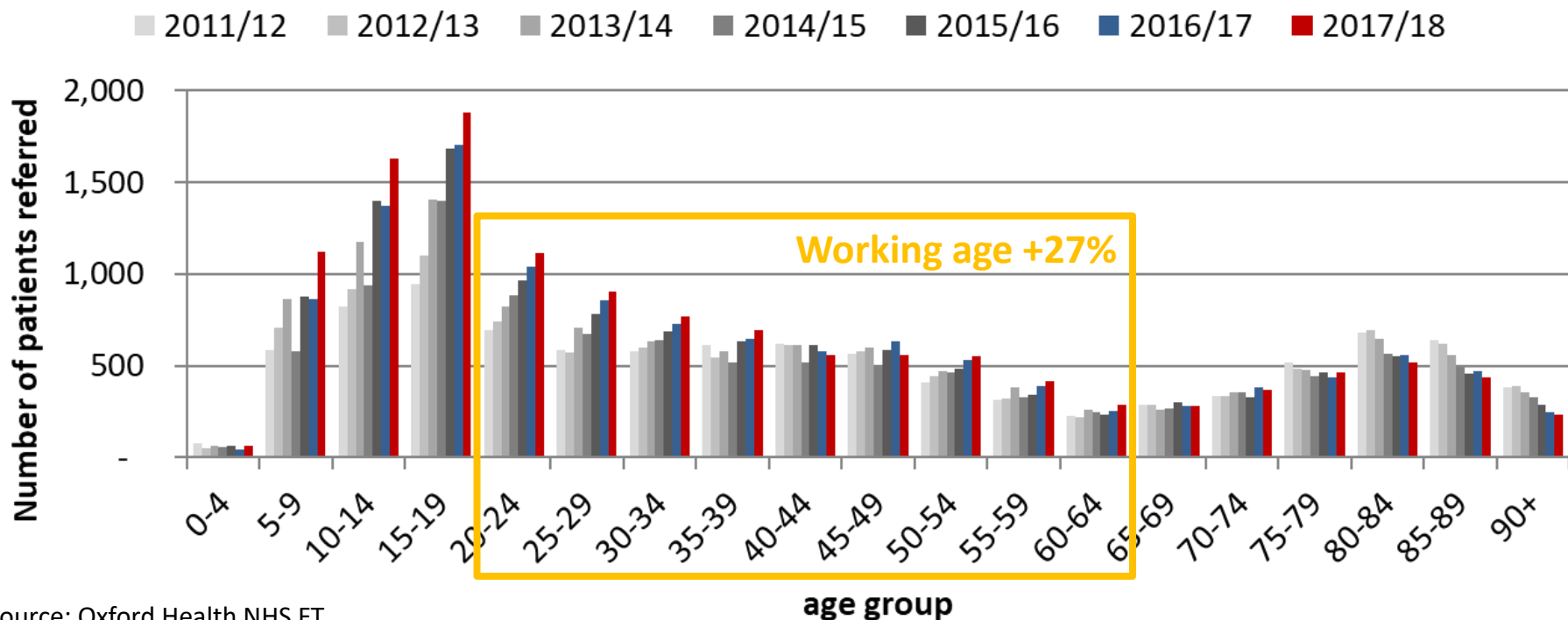
Trend in average wellbeing scores in Oxfordshire, 2011/12 to 2017/18



Continued increase in referrals (working age) to Oxford Health for mental health services

- Between 2011-12 and 2017-18, the number of Oxfordshire residents of working age (20-64) referred to Oxford Health mental health services increased by **27%**
- The younger age groups had a higher increase (XX% for those age 0-19)

Number of Oxfordshire residents referred to Oxford Health mental health services by age (2011-12 to 2017-18)

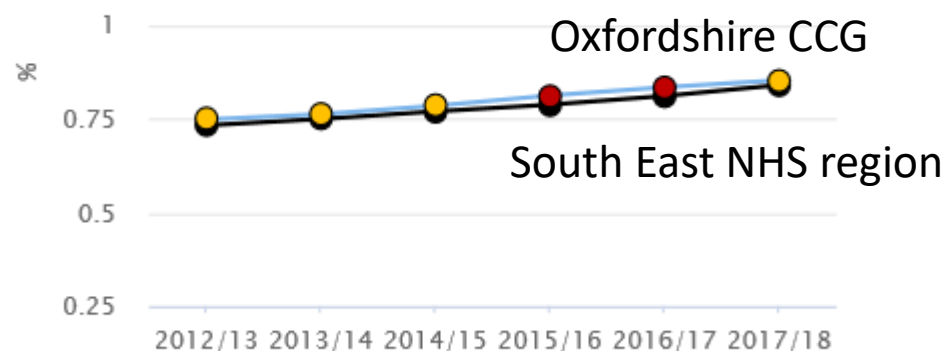


GP data shows increase in mental health conditions

As of 2017-18 there were 6,300 GP registered patients in the Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) area with a diagnosis of schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses

GP practices with the highest rates were Luther Street in Oxford (a specialist practice); Oak Tree in Didcot and Broadshires in Carterton

% GP registered patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses



Period	NHS Oxfordshire CCG				South East (Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Thames Valley) NHS region	England
	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		
2012/13	5,191	0.75%	0.73%	0.77%	0.73%*	0.84%
2013/14	5,340	0.76%	0.74%	0.78%	0.75%*	0.86%
2014/15	5,581	0.78%	0.76%	0.81%	0.77%*	0.88%
2015/16	5,822	0.81%	0.79%	0.83%	0.79%*	0.90%
2016/17	6,093	0.83%	0.81%	0.86%	0.81%*	0.92%*
2017/18	6,341	0.85%	0.83%	0.87%	0.84%	0.94%

Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), NHS Digital

Participation and social isolation

Isolation and loneliness is a significant health risk

- 📌 Isolation and loneliness have been found to be a significant health risk and a cause of increased use of health services.
 - Loneliness can be as harmful for our health as smoking 15 cigarettes a day¹.
 - Lonely individuals more likely to visit their GP, have higher use of medication, higher incidence of falls and increased risk factors for long term health care².
- 📌 Analysis by Age UK³ showed that factors more associated with a higher prevalence of loneliness were health and household type.
- 📌 In 2016 Age UK published [heat maps](#) showing the variation in the risk of loneliness within local authority districts. These maps highlight the following areas as being in the highest risk quintile of all neighbourhoods in England:
 - Cherwell: Banbury, Bicester Town
 - Oxford: Blackbird Leys, Wood Farm, Barton, St Clements, Jericho, Cowley
 - South Oxfordshire: Didcot South
- 📌 ONS has recently (December 2018) developed [recommended indicators of loneliness](#) and aims to implement a harmonised approach to measuring loneliness across government

¹Source: [Social relationships and mortality risk: a meta-analytic review](#) PLoS Med 2010;7(7)

²Source: [The impact of professionally conducted cultural programs on the physical health, mental health, and social functioning of older adults](#), The Gerontologist 46 (6)

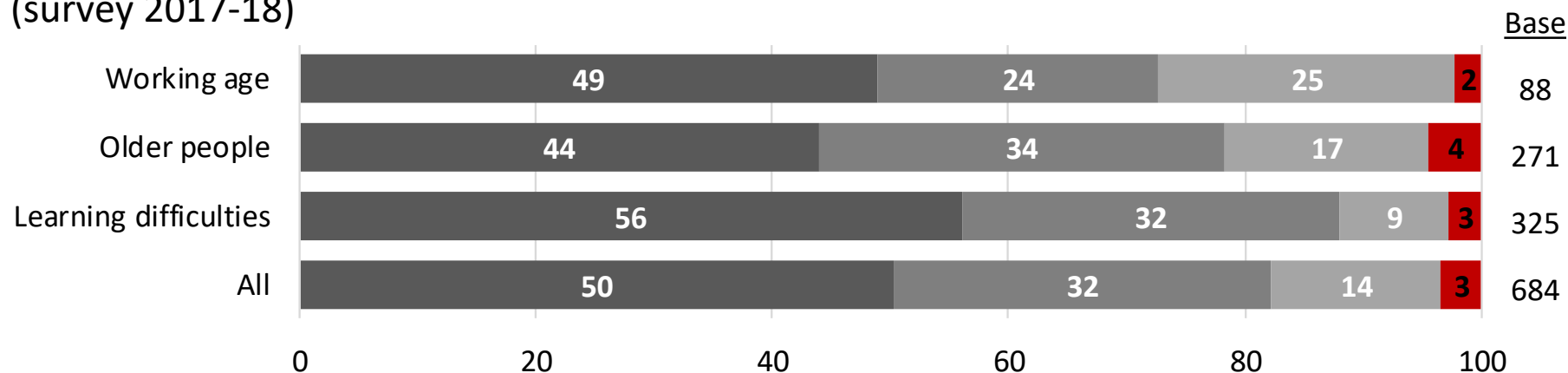
³Source: [Loneliness Heat Map](#), Age UK

Learning disabled adults with support more likely than other groups to report “I have as much social contact as I want with people I like”

- Adults (all ages) supported by social care services in Oxfordshire overall less likely to feel socially isolated than average: Oxfordshire 3.5% vs England 5.8%
- Local analysis shows people with Learning Difficulties more likely to report having as much social contact as they would like, compared with other groups

Question 8a - Thinking about how much contact you've had with people you like, which of the following statements best describes your social situation? (survey 2017-18)

- I have as much social contact as I want with people I like
- I have adequate social contact with people
- I have some social contact with people, but not enough
- I have little social contact with people and feel socially isolated



Informal and formal caring

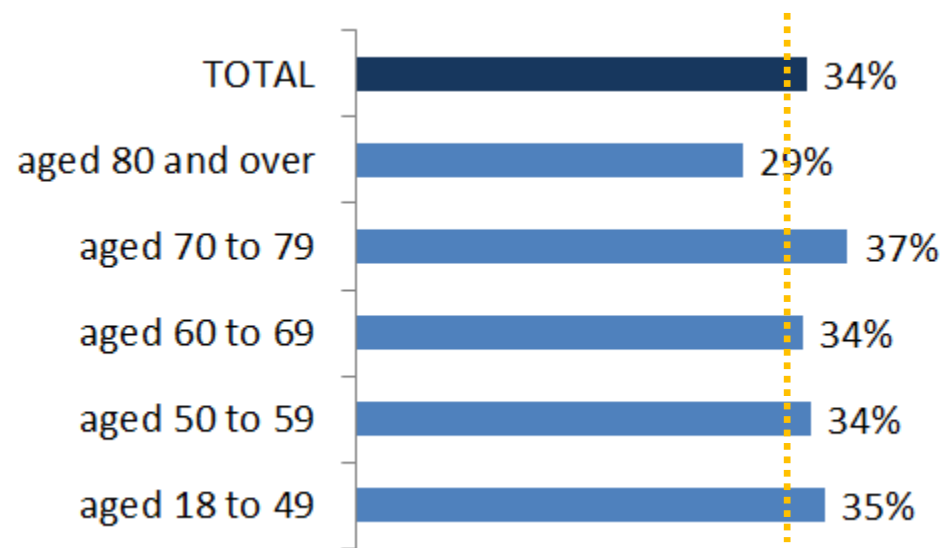
4,200 people combining full time work with 20 hours+ of caring; highest rate in Cherwell

- 📌 Census 2011 data gives a total of:
 - 61,100 residents of Oxfordshire providing any amount of unpaid care
 - 17,400 residents of Oxfordshire providing 20 or more hours per week of unpaid care
- 📌 There was a total of 4,200 people in Oxfordshire combining full time work (including employees and self-employed) with providing 20 or more hours a week of unpaid care.
- 📌 Cherwell district had the highest rate of people combining full time work and caring with 1.84% of the employed population also carers compared with 1.75% across Oxfordshire and 2.34% in England.


Caring role impacts health of carers (of any age)

- 📌 Around a third (34%) of respondents to the carers survey have had to see their own GP in the past 12 months because of their caring role
 - similar in all broad age categories
- 📌 1 in 5 (21%) reported having developed “my own health condition” as a result of caring
- 📌 1 in 5 (21%) reported caring had made an existing condition worse

% of Oxfordshire carer respondents who had to see their own GP because of their caring role, by broad age of carer



5,400 care home beds in Oxfordshire with 2,200 for people with physical disabilities

 As of 1st July 2019, there was a total of 5,400 care home beds in Oxfordshire of which:

- The majority, 5,304 were available for older people
- 2,173 were available for people with physical disabilities
- 990 for people with mental health conditions
- 588 for people with learning disabilities or autism



Count of care home beds in Oxfordshire by service user (1 July 2019)

	<u>care home</u> <u>beds</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>total</u>
TOTAL	5,400	
Older people	5,304	98%
Physical disability	2,173	40%
Younger adults	1,862	34%
Sensory impairment	1,474	27%
Mental Health	990	18%
Learning disabilities or autism	588	11%
People who misuse drugs and alcohol	6	0%

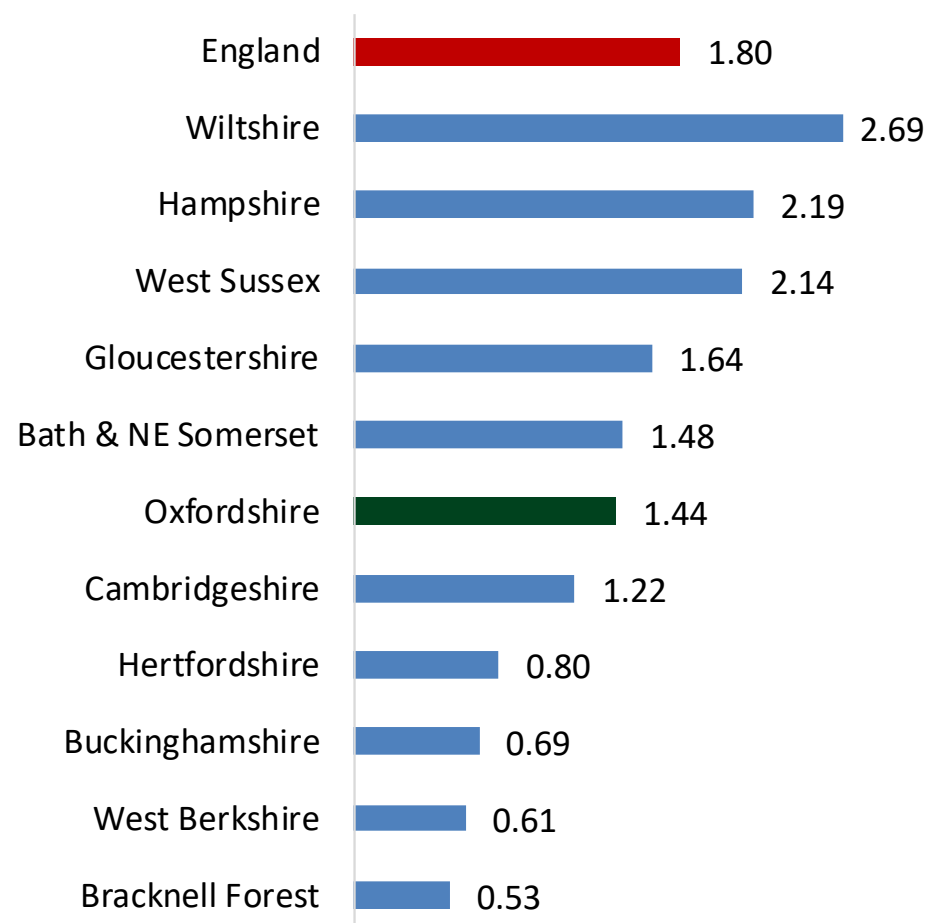
Note that care beds can be designated for more than one type of service user. So, for example, beds for older people can also be available for those with physical disabilities or mental health or other.

Source: [CQC care directory \(with filters\)](#)

The rate of care beds per population for mental health service users is below the national average

-  The proportion of care home beds for mental health service users in Oxfordshire (per 1,000 population, ONS mid 2018) was 1.44
-  This placed Oxfordshire 6th out of 11 statistical neighbours and below the national average (1.8)

Rate of Care home beds (July 2019) for mental health service users per 1,000 population



Finding out more

The latest JSNA giving health and wellbeing facts and figures for Oxfordshire is available on [Oxfordshire Insight](#)

[Oxfordshire JSNA report](#)

[ANNEX: Inequalities indicators ward level data](#)

[Ward inequalities indicators excel pack including District summaries](#)

[Public Health Dashboards](#)

[Health Needs Assessments](#)

[Community Health and Wellbeing Profiles](#)

Public Health England provides a wide range of health indicators and profiles on [Fingertips](#)

ONS population estimates and population projections for county and districts, benefits claimants and the annual population survey are available from www.nomisweb.co.uk

Oxfordshire County Council population forecasts are published on Oxfordshire Insight (select “future population change”)

<http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/population-0>